

J. Hooker (Br. Fl. ed. 5. 272) states that he is satisfied that "the *S. caspica* of Willdenow is the same as" the *S. reticulata* of Smith. I have now before me an extensive series of specimens of the European forms of *S. caspica*, viz. of the *S. dichotoma* of Duby, *S. bellidifolia* of DeCandolle, and *S. caspica* of Reichenbach. All of them are unquestionably the same species as our *S. reticulata* from Norfolk, indeed I do not find that they differ in any respect. In none of them are the leaves at all retuse, as seems sometimes to be the case with the Taurian plant described by Bieberstein, and originally called *S. reticulata* by him, but afterwards identified with the *S. caspica* of Willdenow, the Linnaean synonym being excluded. Can it be that the falsely retuse appearance occasionally put on by the leaves, as noticed in the above description of our plant, has deceived him?

Having now noticed all our known species of *Plumbaginaceæ*, I submit these remarks to the consideration of botanists, in the hope that they will be received with those allowances for their imperfect character which an attempt to elucidate so difficult a tribe of plants seems to require, and that they may lead to a more complete knowledge of this beautiful portion of our flora than we as yet possess.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Jan. 18, 1849.

XLV.—*Contributions to the Botany of South America.*

By JOHN MIERS, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 269.]

SARACHA.

To this genus of the 'Flora Peruviana' I have to contribute several new species. In the *Prodromus* of that work, p. 31, tab. 34, in order to illustrate the character of *Saracha*, its distinguished authors selected the plant which on a former occasion (Lond. Journ. Bot. 7. 353) I proposed to detach from that genus, because, as it differed essentially in structure and in habit from all the other species enumerated by them, it could not be regarded as its type. I preferred therefore to exclude that plant and retain the genus for the other several well-recognized and long-established species, as it would produce much confusion and answer no good purpose to make any change in their present arrangement. I now proceed accordingly to modify the generic character in the following manner, so as to include all the species below enumerated. Before doing this I will offer a few remarks in regard to the limits of this genus with respect to *Physalis*, *Witha-*

nia, *Capsicum*, &c. on the one hand, and *Witheringia* and *Brachistus* on the other. In all these instances there exists but little difference in the structure of the flower, the principal distinctive features being the inclosure of the berry in a greatly enlarged and ventricose calyx in *Physalis* and *Withania*, another structure of fruit in *Capsicum*, and a more fruticose habit and different inflorescence in *Witheringia* and *Brachistus*. In *Saracha* the inflorescence is axillary and umbellate, the number of radiating pedicels upon one single peduncle varying from 2 to 8: in *Physalis* the flowers are always solitary in each axil, upon a lengthened peduncle; and in *Witheringia*, as I have limited that genus (*ante*, p. 145), the flowers, though more numerous, are also upon simple peduncles: in this case however the inflorescence appears to be somewhat more complex, owing to several flowers growing out of each axil at successive periods, so that they are seen in various stages of development, from the nascent bud to the perfected fruit; but the true normal condition is that of a solitary pedunculated flower, as is frequently observed in the dichotomous axils, the other flowers commonly aggregated with it in many of the axils being in fact nothing more than a shortened and dwarf form of an axillary flowering branchlet, which is often seen in a more lengthened state of development. This is distinctly shown in the figure of *Witheringia*, plate 35, 'Illust. South Am. Plants.' In *Physalis* the corolla is generally campanulate, with an almost entire pentangular border, rarely 5-lobed; in *Witheringia* the tube is very short, the border patent and cleft nearly to the base into five equal oblong acute segments, while in *Saracha* the corolla is contracted at its base into a short tube, and suddenly spreads above into a border quite rotate, which is pentangular or half cleft into five lobes. In the latter genus the stamens are generally slender and distinct at their origin, being simply inserted at the base of the tube of the corolla; in *Witheringia*, *Capsicum*, and in several species of *Solanum*, they spring, as in *Hebecladus*, from as many triangular expansions, sometimes separated by small distinct intervals, at others almost or wholly united into an annular ring adnate to the tube a little above its base: in *Witheringia* these processes are most distinctly developed; in *Saracha* the same occurs in a greater or less degree, but they are generally more separated and completely free, arising from the marginal base of the tube; in *Physalis* these expansions are quite adnate with the tube. In *Saracha*, as in *Hebecladus*, the berry is supported by the persistent calyx, which although more or less expanding in size with the growth of the fruit always remains rotate, not vesicular and inclosing the berry as in *Physalis*, *Nicandra* and some other genera. In *Saracha*, as in these genera, and also as in *Witheringia*, the placentæ are fleshy and altogether

adnate with the dissepiment, but in *Brachistus* the placentæ are thin, membranaceous, and branching at right angles from the axile line of the dissepiment into the cavity of the cell, when they are free, furcated and ovuligerous. In *Saracha* and in *Physalis* the embryo is semicyclical, the radicle being double the length of the cotyledons; in *Capsicum* it is quite spiral and somewhat helical, the cotyledons being equal in length to the radicle; but the latter describes only a half-circuit of much larger radius, while the former makes fully a complete gyration of smaller diameter. In *Witheringia* the embryo is subannular, forming nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a circle by no means spiral, and the cotyledons are only $\frac{1}{4}$ th of its whole length. The following I conceive to be the limits of this genus:—

SARACHA, R. & P., char. emend.—*Calyx* brevis, submembranaceus, 5-angulatus, 5-dentatus, 5-nervosus, dentibus acutis brevibus, persistens. *Corolla* rotata, limbo sinuato, 5-angulato, sæpissime 15-nervio, lobis s. angulis reflexis, æstivatione valde induplicato-valvata. *Stamina* 5, tubo corollæ prope marginem basalem affixa, ejusdem longitudine; *filamenta* filiformia, erecta, basi triangulariter dilatata; *antheræ* approximatae, oblongæ aut subrotundæ, basifixæ, 2-lobæ, lobis arcte connatis et longitudinaliter antice dehiscentibus. *Ovarium* ovatum, 2-loculare, placentis incrassatis septo adnatis, multiovulatis. *Stylus* simplex, longitudine staminum. *Stigma* capitato-bilobum. *Bacca* globosa, calyce membranaceo parum aucto suffulta. *Semina* plurima, in pulpam nidulantia, parva, reniformia: *testa* scrobiculata, hilo in sinu laterali: *embryo* intra albumen carnosum semicyclicus, teres, cotyledonibus uncinatis semiteretibus, radicula paulo inflexa infera hilo evitante dimidio brevioribus.—*Herbæ* *Americæ intertropicæ* plerumque perennes, procumbentes, dichotome ramosæ, pilosæ; folia alterna vel gemina, integra, aut sinuato-dentata; inflorescentia umbellata, pedunculo 2–6-floro, axillari vel e dichotomiis sæpius orto.

The following recorded species from the characters described appear to belong to this genus:—

1. *Saracha procumbens*, R. & P. Flor. Per. 2. 43. tab. 180 b.
2. ——— *umbellata*, DC. Jacq. Hort. Schoen. tab. 493.
3. ——— *contorta*, R. & P. l. c. tab. 180 a*.
4. ——— *jaltomata*, Schl. Linn. 13. Litt. 98; Linn. 19. 307.
5. ——— *Zuccagniana*, R. & Sch. Syst. 4. 687.
6. ——— *villosa*, G. Don, R. & Sch. Syst. 4. 684.
7. ——— *dentata*, R. & P. l. c. 2. 43. tab. 179 b.
8. ——— *biflora*, R. & P. l. c. 2. 42. tab. 179 a.

* Mathews, no. 3248.

9. *Saracha viscosa*, Schrad. Sweet. Br. Fl. Gard. (2nd ser.) 4. tab. 323; Botanist, 4. tab. 168.

10. ——— *pubescens*, Willd. R. & Sch. Syst. 4. 687.

11. ——— *allogona*, Schl. Linn. 19. 308. *Solanum allogonum*, Bernh. Linn. 8. 252; Walp. Rep. 3. 48.

From this list are excluded *S. punctata*, R. & P., referred to *Pecilochroma* (Lond. Journ. Bot. 7. p. 354), and *S. geniculata*, Mart. & Gall. Bull. Ac. Br. 12. 1. 133; Walp. 6. 575, which is evidently referable to *Physalis*, on account of its solitary pendulous flowers and yellow corolla with large purple spots. Galeotti's Mexican plant, no. 1226, is said by Schlechtendal (Linn. 19. 308) to be the *Saracha angulata*, Linn., which is clearly a typical error, instead of *Physalis angulata*, Linn. Among the doubtful or undescribed species of *Saracha* may also be mentioned as of no value for want of sufficient details, *S. brasiliensis*, Klotzsch, Linn. 14. 290; *S. micrantha*, DeC. Cat. Hort. Monsp. 1813; *S. peruviana*, D. Diet. Gärtnerlexicon, 8. 525.

The following new species are now to be added to this genus:

12. *Saracha ciliata* (n. sp.);—caule angulato, glabro, vel sparse aspero-pilosulo, dichotome ramoso; foliis geminis, oblongis, utrinque attenuatis, subglabris, aut leviter glanduloso-asperis, crosso-denticulatis, et ad marginem ciliatis, breviter petiolatis; pedunculo brevi, axillari, vel e dichotomiis orto, umbellatim 2-floro, pedicellis apice incrassatis, pilosis; calyce majusculo, 5-partito, fere glabro, in nervis piloso, laciniis acutis; corolla ampla, pallide lutea, rotata, angulato-5-loba, lobis acutis, glabra, sed in nervis 15 extus pilosa, staminibus corollæ dimidio brevioribus, glabris.—Peruvia, v. s. in herb. Hook. (in valle Limæ, Mathews, n. 834).

This plant in its habit much resembles *S. diffusa*, but it is different in the form of its leaves, and in its much larger pale yellow flowers, with comparatively short, glabrous stamens and large anthers. Its leaves are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad, on a petiole $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long: the peduncle is 4 lines long, and its much thicker pedicels are of equal length: its broadly spread campanular calyx is half an inch long, cleft nearly half way into five equal acute segments: the corolla is probably the largest of the genus, measuring in diameter nearly 2 inches, with five deep acute lobes, the stamens being quite glabrous, erect, and 4 or 5 lines long.

13. *Saracha propinqua* (n. sp.);—herbacea, caule dichotome ramoso; glabro; foliis lanceolato-ellipticis, margine crosso-denticulatis, utrinque sparse glanduloso-asperis, petiolo gracili, pubescente; pedunculo elongato, gracili, umbellatim 2–6-floro, axillari vel e dichotomiis orto, vix pubescente, pedicellis longis, filiformibus; calyce rotato, lobis acutis; corolla cærulea, rotata,

angulato-5-loba, lobis acutis, staminibus erectis, elongatis, imo pilis mollibus patentibus dense hirsutis : bacca pisiformi, calyce rotato suffulta.—Peruvia, *v. in herb. Hook.* (Cuesto de Purru-chucho, *Mathews*, no. 774, *S. procumbens nominata*.)

This plant is certainly very distinct from the *S. procumbens* of the 'Flora Peruviana,' and does not appear to correspond with any recorded species. The leaves are 2 inches long and 1 inch wide, with its broadest part towards the base, which is suddenly attenuated into a somewhat fine petiole 4 lines in length. The slender peduncle almost glabrous, striated and shining, is about an inch long, bearing on its summit the very delicate pedicels, umbellately spreading, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length : the calyx measures very nearly half an inch across, and the rotate corolla is 1 inch in diameter, the stamens being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, very slender, smooth at the summit, while the lower moiety is densely pilose with very spreading articulated dark-coloured hairs : the round berries are about 4 lines in diameter, supported on their spreading, scarcely enlarged calyx*.

14. *Saracha diffusa* (n. sp.) ;—herbacea, caule angulato, glabro, dichotome ramoso ; foliis ovatis vel ellipticis, versus apicem attenuatis, et saltem obtusiusculis, grosse sinuato-serratis, laciniis obtusis, margine eroso-denticulatis et ciliatis, basi subinæqualibus, in petiolum gracilem angustissime decurrentibus, submembranaceis, reticulato-venosis, vix glabris, vel utrinque præsertim in venis glanduloso-pilosis ; floribus in dichotomiis umbellatis, 4–6 floris, pedunculo elongato gracillimo, pedicellis filiformibus glabris ; calyce rotato, angulato, 5-dentato ; corolla rotata, 15-nervia, extus lanuginosa, margine 5-angulata, longe ciliata, staminibus erectis, corollæ dimidio brevioribus, glabris.—Peruvia, *v. in herb. Hook.* (Cuesta de Purru-chucho, *Mathews*, no. 775, *S. contorta noncupata*.)

This species clearly does not correspond with the *Saracha contorta* of the 'Flora Peruviana,' agreeing neither with its figure nor its description. The leaves, which are remarkable not only for their sinuose serrate border, but for their distinctly eroso-ciliate margins, are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, with a petiole half an inch in length : the peduncle of the umbel is from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch or sometimes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the pedicels $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long : the very expanded flower measures 8 lines in diameter. The whole plant appears herbaceous and almost glabrous, and is said to flower in April.

15. *Saracha laxa* (n. sp.) ;—caule angulato-striato, subglabro vel

* A drawing of this species with generic details will be given in the 'Illustrations of South Amer. Plants,' plate 38.

parce puberulo, dichotome ramoso : foliis late ovatis, basi subobtusis, repente in petiolum attenuatis, utrinque squamosopilosis, pilis articulatis ; floribus umbellatis, pedunculo axillari, elongato, pedicellisque 2-6 tertio brevioribus, pilosis ; calyce acutilobo, hirsuto ; corolla rotata, angulato-5-loba, lobis acutis, utrinque glabra ; staminibus dimidio brevioribus ; bacca pisi-formi, calyce rotato aucto suffulta.—Mexico, *v. in herb. Hook.* (Oaxaca, *Galeotti*, no. 1169.)

The branches of this plant are straight and slender, the internodes being very distant ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart) ; the leaves are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, upon a petiole half an inch in length ; the peduncle is 2 inches long, slender, the pedicels being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length ; the calyx is cleft half way down, and is about 3 lines broad ; the corolla when spread measures nearly an inch in diameter.

16. *Saracha auriculata* (n. sp.) ;—caule angulato, dichotome flexuoso, glaberrimo, rubescente ; foliis geminatis, rhomboideolanceolatis, acuminatis, imo in petiolum cuneatis, infra medium acutato-auriculatis, et irregulariter grosse sinuato-dentatis, utrinque glabris, subtus nervis prominulis, margine subciliatis ; umbella sub-6-flora, pedicellis pedunculo axillari æquilongis, glabris, apice incrassatis ; corolla parvula, rotata, 5-angulata, lutea, glabra, margine ciliata ; staminibus corollæ æquilongis, imo hirsutulis ; bacca pisiformi, calyce subaucto rotato suffulta.—Nova Granada, *v. in herb. Hook.* (Plages de Combayma, *Goudot*.)

This species is very distinct, being entirely glabrous : its leaves are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 1 inch broad in the middle, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the very acute and somewhat auricular lobes, the petiole being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length ; the peduncle and pedicels are each $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long ; the calyx is 2 lines in length, becoming 6 lines in diameter in fruit ; the small yellow rotate corolla is only 5 lines in diameter, the stamens being 3 lines long ; the berry is globular, 3 to 4 lines in diameter.

17. *Saracha glabrata* (n. sp.) ;—caule stricto, glabro, angulato ; foliis geminis, oblongis, utrinque attenuatis et glaberrimis, submembranaceis, reticulato-venosis, obsolete denticulatis, nervo marginali ciliatis, petiolo caniculato glabro ; pedunculo axillari, 2-floro, pedicellisque æquilongis pubescentibus ; bacca pisiformi, calyce persistente rotato, reticulato, semi 5-fido, lobis triangularibus, margine nervisque ciliatis, suffulta.—Mexico, *v. in herb. Hook.* (*Dr. Coulter*, no. 1226.)

The leaves of this species are $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and $\frac{5}{4}$ inch broad, on a petiole $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length. The peduncle is half an inch long,

the pedicels $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in length, and the calyx nearly half an inch in diameter.

18. *Saracha conspersa* (n. sp.) ;—caule dichotome ramoso, angulato-striato, pubescente ; foliis geminatis, oblongis, acuminatis, basi subobtusiusculis, repente attenuatis et in petiolum elongatum decurrentibus, utrinque molliter pubescentibus, nervis patentim pilosis, margine subrevoluto ciliatis ; floribus umbellatis, pedunculo axillari petiolo duplo longiore, pedicellis 4–6 dimidio brevioribus, patentim radiatis ; calycis laciniis lineari-acutis, patentim villosis ; corolla rotata, viridi-lutea, maculis plurimis viridibus ad medium notata, glabra, 5-angulata, angulis acutis, margine ciliata, staminibus glaberrimis, erectis, corollæ æquilongis.—Mexico, *v. in herb. Hook.* (*Dr. Coulter, Zimapan, no. 1227.*)

The leaves of this plant are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, on a pilose slender petiole half an inch in length ; the peduncle is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long, the calyx 2 lines, the corolla $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and the stamens $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length.

19. *Saracha acutifolia* (n. sp.) ;—caule angulato, fere glabro ; foliis lineari-lanceolatis, grosse inciso-serratis, apice acuminatissimis, imo in petiolum attenuatis, utrinque in nervis margineque sparse pilosis ; floribus axillaribus, foliis dimidio brevioribus, pedunculo gracili, sub 2-floro ; calyce acutilobo, hirsutulo ; corolla rotata, 5-angulata, lutea, glabra, margine ciliata, intus imo maculata et tomentosa, staminibus brevioribus, filamentis glabris, antheris iisque æquilongis.—California, *v. in herb. Hook.* (*Dr. Coulter, no. 593.*)

The specimen above noticed is not more than 4 inches in length, and is probably only a fragment, but the plant would seem to be very small in its growth : the leaves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, 5 lines wide in their broadest part, with about five deeply incised teeth on each side ; the petiole measures only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the hairs are very short and scabrid, and are seen chiefly on the nervures and margin ; the calyx is very short with acute lobes, about a line long ; the corolla across its mouth measures about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, the filaments are 2 lines, the anthers $1\frac{1}{2}$ line, and the pistil 3 lines long : the peduncle and pedicels together measure about half an inch.

20. *Saracha vestita* (n. sp.) ;—caule fere suffruticoso, molliter tomentoso-hirtello ; foliis oblongis, apice attenuato-acuminatis, basi obtusiusculis, margine eroso-denticulatis, utrinque tomentosis, breviter petiolatis, petiolis pedunculisque pilis patentibus articulatis flavidis dense sericeis ; pedunculo axillari, sub-brevi, 2-floro ; calyce piloso, 5-dentato ; corolla rotata, 5-angulata, *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 2. Vol. iii.* 29

extus margineque pubescente ; staminibus pilosis ; bacca pisi-formi, calyce subaucto rotato suffulta.—Columbia, *v. in herb. Hook.* (*Hartweg*, no. 1292.)

Judging from the specimen above referred to, this plant would appear to be almost erect, and different from the usually straggling dichotomous growth of this genus, but in the structure of the flower and of the seed it accords entirely with *Saracha*. The leaves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad, upon a very short petiole of 4 or 5 lines ; the very sericeous peduncle with its two pedicels are scarcely longer than half an inch ; the calyx in flower measures $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, increasing in fructification to a diameter of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; the corolla barely measures $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, and three parallel nervures extend from the apex of each segment to the base ; the fruit is from 3 to 4 lines in diameter.

21. *Saracha glandulosa* (n. sp.) ;—glanduloso-pubescent ; foliis alternis, floralibus subgeminis, oblongis, acuminatis, in petiolum longiusculum attenuatis, inæqualiter grosse serratis et crosso-denticulatis, crassis, utrinque tomentosis, nervis patentim pilosis, margine glanduloso-ciliatis, superioribus subintegris ; pedunculo brevi, axillari, 2-floro, pedicellis æquilongo ; calyce 5-fido ; corolla parva, rotata, flava, utrinque subpubescente, angulato-5-loba, lobis acutis ; staminibus inclusis, filamentis brevibus, imo dilatatis, pilosis, antheris ovalibus, conniventibus. —Nova Granada, *v. in herb. Hook.* (La Peña, Bogota, *Goudot.*)

This is the plant elsewhere mentioned as appearing to me to bear so close an analogy with the figure and character of *Witheringia solanacea* (L'Herit.). Its leaves are $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 1 inch broad, on a somewhat slender petiole 9 lines to an inch in length : the peduncle and pedicels together scarcely measure more than 3 lines, the flower being no more than 4 lines in diameter ; the stamens, scarcely a line long, are shorter than the somewhat campanular base of the corolla, the filaments are suddenly dilated into triangular processes at base, and united into a short adnate ring ; above they are flat and narrow, the margins being clothed with diverging ciliate hairs ; the anthers are oval, adnate to a small oblong dorsal connective, and they burst on the edges by longitudinal fissures*.

22. *Saracha solanacea*. *Witheringia solanacea*, L'Herit. *Stirp. Nov. Angl.* 1. 33. tab. 1 ; *Aiton, Hort. Kew.* 1. 149 ; *Lam. Illustr.* 1. 326. tab. 82 ; *Dict.* 8. 800 ;—radice tuberoso fusiformi ; caule inferne lignoso, perenni ; ramulis subherbaceis, annuis, erectis, pedalis, pilosis, angulatis ; foliis ovato-ob-

* This plant will be shown in plate 39 A. of the 'Illustr. South Amer. Plants.'

longis, v. ovato-lanceolatis, pilosulis, margine ciliatis, acutis, basi obtusis, petiolatis, superioribus floriferis geminis; floribus tetrameris, umbellatis, umbellis fere sessilibus, pedicellis divaricatis, petiolo unciali æquilongis, calyceque brevi 4-dentato glabris, corolla calyce 2-plo majore, tubo urceolato imo coarctato, tuberculis 4 instructo, limbo 4-lobo, rotato, lobis lanceolatis, staminibus 4, tuberculis alternis, filamentis brevibus, imo dilatatis, pilosis, antheris ovalibus, conniventibus.—America meridionalis.

This plant, known only as having been cultivated in the Botanic Garden of Kew, is described by L'Heritier and Aiton as above-quoted, but the dried specimens preserved by these botanists do not appear in the Banksian herbarium. The stem is said to be a foot high, covered with dark red pubescence; the leaves are 3 inches long, upon a petiole nearly an inch in length, and almost glabrous; the umbels are nearly as long as the petioles, the pedicels being scarcely half an inch long; the calyx is short and glabrous; the corolla of a pale yellow colour; the tube is $1\frac{1}{2}$ line in diameter, and the lobes 3 lines long. The fruit is a 2-locular berry, with numerous seeds attached to an adnate placenta projecting from each side of the dissepiment. The characters of this plant will thus be seen to be all strictly in accordance with the genus *Saracha*, as has been noticed on a previous occasion when treating of the genus *Witheringia* (*ante*, p. 143), and the reasoning upon which this conclusion is based will be found strengthened by a comparison of L'Heritier's figure of his *Witheringia solanacea* with that of the preceding species *S. glandulosa*, to which I have just made reference.

23. *Saracha diffusa* (n. sp.);—caule angulato-striato, dichotome diffuso, subglabro vel parce puberulo; foliis late ovatis, acutis, basi obtusiusculis, repente in petiolum attenuatis, superioribus geminatis, utrinque pilis articulatis pubescentibus; floribus umbellatis, pedicellis 2–6, pedunculo elongato folio æquilongo tertio brevioribus, omnibus pilosis; calyce acutilobo, hirsuto; corolla rotata, angulato-5-loba, utrinque glabra, staminibus corollæ dimidio brevioribus; bacca pisiformi, calyce rotato aucto suffulta.—Mexico, v. in *herb. Hook.* (Oaxaca, Galeotti, no. 1169.)

In this plant the internodes are very distant, and the leaves, shorter than the peduncle, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch broad, upon a petiole of 5 lines in length; the peduncle is 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the pedicels $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length.